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XII.—*New Island in the Pacific.*

THE August Number of the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris* mentions the discovery of a new island among the group of the Society Islands, in latitude  $21^{\circ} 59' S.$ , longitude  $136^{\circ} 12' W.$  of Greenwich, by M. Denis, master of a merchant ship, on the 27th December, 1835. He describes it as about twelve miles long, low, wooded in the centre; the northern and southern extremes planted with cocoa-nut trees,—no traces of inhabitants to be seen. The island appears to lie exactly in the centre of a line connecting Gambier and Carisfort\* Isles, at a distance of about 110 miles from each.

XIII.—*Foreign Works received.*

THE Society has to acknowledge the receipt of the valuable Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, presented by the Academy, more especially of service to geographers, as containing the “Notícias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas,” among which are many of the voyages of Portuguese discovery, from Cada Mosto, the Venetian, in 1444, down to more modern times; also from its zealous corresponding member, Councillor Macedo, at Lisbon, a “Memoria sobre as verdadeiras épocas de nossos descobrimentos no Oceano Atlântico,” by himself;—also a “Memoria Estatística sobre os Domínios Portuguezes na África Oriental,” por Sebastião Xavier Botelho; Lisbon, 1836, 1 vol. 8vo., in which will probably be found some curious information, as M. Botelho was, it is believed, many years in command at the Mozambique; and a new edition of the “Vida de João de Castro,” por Andrade, with notes, by D. Fr. Francisco de S. Luiz, Lisbon, 1835, 1 vol. 8vo., presented by M. Macedo, with a very civil letter, offering to search for any information the Society may wish to obtain from the Archives at Lisbon;—also from its honorary member, Admiral de Hamelin, all the recently published charts by the Dépôt de la Marine de France.

The Society has also to acknowledge the receipt of the Journal of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, presented by the Institute;—from Rear-Admiral Lütke, at St. Petersburg, the text accompanying his Atlas Nautique of a voyage round the world, on board the Corvette Séniavine;—from Admiral Krusenstern, a new edition of his Atlas of the Pacific Ocean, and a supplement to his “Recueil de Mémoires Hydrographiques,” &c., St. Petersburg, 1835;—from Colonel Jackson (then at St. Petersburg), “La Russie, la Pologne, et la Finlande,” par M. J. H. Schintzler, St. Petersburg,

\* M. Denis is in error in stating that Barrow's Island does not appear in the English maps of this archipelago. We are writing with it before us, in a map published in 1832, and we believe it is to be found in all published since 1830.

1835, an important statistical and geographical work on a country with whose resources we are little acquainted ;—a “*Dictionnaire Géographique et Historique de l'Empire de Russie*,” par N. S. Vsevolojsky, 2 vols. 8vo., 1823 ; and a Hydrography of Russia, in MS. ;—from Professor Ritter, of Berlin, various pamphlets on the principal trees and animals in India ;—from Colonel Count Serristori, at Florence, three numbers of the “*Statistica d'Italia*,” compiled with great care, and brought down to the latest period ;—and lastly from its active corresponding member, Count Gräberg de Hemsö, at Florence, his “*Specchio Geographico Statistico di Marocco*,” with various maps, and twenty-five works on different subjects connected with geography and statistics : M. Gräberg also obligingly communicates to the Society the existence, at Siena, of three Portulani of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one of which, by Gracioso Benincasa, of Ancona, bearing date 1467, seems to be valuable ; and adds the following interesting particulars :—“It was upon the chart of Benincasa of 1461, formerly existing at S. Michele di Murano at Venice, that the degrees of latitude were first distinctly drawn ; they were marked from the eleventh to the sixty-fourth degree. The first charts made by Benincasa bear date 1463, and may be seen in the library Pinelli, at Venice ; other editions of 1470 and 1471 have been described by Tiraboschi and others : but this magnificent edition of 1467 seems to have been unknown to all the authors who have written on the geography of the middle ages. The MS. and drawing are equally beautiful ; the most elegant calligraphy, the gilt letters, and ornamental initials ; and the incomparable state of preservation, after 370 years' existence, all render it well worthy the attention of map collectors.”

M. de Gräberg also communicates that Repetti's “Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of Tuscany” has reached its eleventh fasciculus, letter F. Zuccagui Orlandini has just completed the description of the Sardinian States ; and a similar work is shortly to be published for the Roman States. But the most important is the “*Statistica della Provincia di Saluzzo*,” by Vassalli Eandi, 4 vols. 4to., with maps and illustrations—a work highly spoken of. M. de Gräberg also points out some mistakes in Captain Zahrtmann's paper on the Zeni of Venice, especially when he quotes from Italian authorities.

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